

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

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## TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash. Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.

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All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of corporations, societies, or individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job WORK, such as Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, etc., will be executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the authors.

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

### A Change Certain.

A condition of things exists now that cannot exist long. Whatever may be the result of the Presidential election, things must change. Mad and fanatical as the people may be, they will see to it that things do change. If they don't, good-bye to all the republics of all the earth. We shall have set the most wicked example set in all history. And the coming ages will curse us.

### Government Expenses.

The expenses of the Government on account of service in the War Department from January 1, 1867, to August 1, 1868, were \$214,653,031.

On account of the Navy Department same period, \$45,042,924.

Total in 20 months, \$259,695,955—or about a half a million a day.

The Post Office Department shows a deficit this year of \$8,000,000, against \$3,998,455 in 1867.

### Valuable Pills.

Josh Billings has been experimenting with pills, and certifies as follows:

"I never have used any of Doctor Emanuel's Liver Consoling and Kidney Encouraging Pills, and therefore can't tell you how influential they are, but if you are looking after a pill as mild as a pet lamb and as searching as a fine toothed comb, buy Doctor Ringbone's Silent Perambulators, 27 in a box, sold by all the respectable druggists. These pills don't phool round, but attend strictly to business, and are as good in the end of nite as an alarm clock."

### Who Pays Taxes?

Who pays taxes? The plow-holder and axe-holder.

Who pays none? The bondholder.

Who proposes to tax bondholders?—The Democrats.

Who proposes to exempt the bondholders? The radicals.

### The Late Earthquakes.

Further intelligence from the scene of the late earthquake is received. In quiet to the stench arising from the unburied bodies is horrible. Pillaging was going on at Arica and Arequipa, Peru. Shocks were felt as late as August 20. Some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive, one poor fellow among them having been entombed for six days alongside of his wife's corpse.

### Particulars of the Assassination of Gen. Hindman.

The Memphis Appeal gives the following particulars of this terrible affair:

Shortly after tea, while the General was sitting with the family in the supper room, a shot was fired through the window from without, and he fell riddled with slugs and balls, two of which passed through his breast. He was immediately attended upon, but survived only eight hours after receiving the wound. The shot and outcries of the General's family brought neighbors to the spot immediately, but though every exertion was made up to the date of the dispatch the murderer had not been caught. A half inch rope and a short shift will certainly be his portion if he is captured within the next few days.

From information that we have received otherwise, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the deed was the work of the hellish Loyal League. Gen. Hindman has been since the close of the war an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause, and a bitter foe and denouncer of radical and radicalism. They have now, no doubt, wreaked the vengeance they have so often sworn, and in a true radical manner—by the hand of an assassin. More blood smokes upon the altar of our desolated South, and cries aloud for vengeance.

### John W. Forney.

The Richmond Whig thinks that if an inquiry be instituted, it will be found that the art of lying, as developed in John W. Forney, combines within itself all the physical and moral forces of the universe.

### North Carolina Cotton Crop.

Accounts from North Carolina say that the yield of cotton to the acre has been decidedly better than that of last year.

## The Truth Well Told.

The New York Express, commenting upon Gov. Warmouth's veto of the negro equality bill in Louisiana, says:

After all, the negro is in the hands of a set of people who hate him, and the sooner he withdraws from their protecting influence the better. They have tricked him out of his promised mules, his forty acres of land, his seat in Congress, his anticipated privilege of wetting his picturesque lips at the bar check by jowl with white carpet-baggers and scallawags, his ardently-hoped-for delight of sitting closely by the side of white ladies at dinner, at the theatre, and on his journeys, and if he be not careful they will repeal his right to vote. It is not the Democratic party Cuffee need be afraid of. It is the Radical party that will restore him to his ancient position if anybody. Once the trooly loil adventurers and plunderers find him of no use to them, and they will be ready and willing to assume their old posts of slave overseers.

Precisely what we have been telling the blacks all the time. That unless they come to a halt and cut loose from the men who are leading them astray, they will lose the rights already secured them, and be placed in a worse condition than ever before. When they find they can no longer use the negro for their own selfish and wicked purposes, the carpet-bagger, and still meaner scallawag, will turn against him and be the foremost in stripping him of the franchises he now enjoys. The negro ought to know that the white man who is recreant and false to his own race and color is not to be trusted, and will betray and sell his dupes as soon as it becomes his interest to do so.

### The Result.

The New York Herald of the 28th says: The Cashier of the National Park Bank of this city, in reply to an application from Atlanta for negotiating a loan of money, says: "In happier and calmer times we should have been glad to entertain the negotiation; but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions." This is the result of Radical reconstruction and misrule in attempting to overthrow the laws of nature and common sense by putting the ignorant negroes as a governing power over the intelligent whites.

### Heavy Joke on Stokes.

We clip the following from the Albany Argus: Another great Democratic riot occurred at the Radical meeting on Thursday night. An individual made an outcry, and two or three policemen set upon him violently, nearly tearing the poor fellow to pieces. He was unceremoniously thrust into the street, where, after an opportunity occurred for explanation, it was ascertained that he was a Radical in full communion, who had fallen fast asleep, and, having been suddenly jarred, awoke with an exclamation of surprise. Stokes, "the eloquent orator from Tennessee," had put the unfortunate Radical asleep.—Let us have peace.

### The Campaign.

The following from the Philadelphia Age shows to what desperate straits the poor radicals are driven to prop their falling fortunes:

The New York Tribune has asserted that "the Hon. Fred. Lauer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and one hundred and twenty-four of his friends and employees, all stout Democrats, have come out for Grant and Colfax." This is a lie, as will be seen by the following telegram from Mr. Lauer:

"Editors of the Age—Brand the article in the New York Tribune as an infamous falsehood. I am, as ever, a defender of the Constitution and a strong supporter of Seymour and Blair."

FRED. LAUER.

The report as to Mr. Lauer's friends and employees is equally destitute of truth.

### The Revolution in Spain.

The revolution in Spain is complete, to be followed perhaps by a fierce and protracted civil war. The following is from Madrid, the Spanish capital:

The Provisional Junta is organized with Madanas as President. No measures are yet taken looking to the future of the country, beyond demanding a plan for representation, nor will there be until General Prim and Serrano arrive. The battle between Pavia and Serrano occurred at Alcala, near Cordova, and was very short, and there were but few losses.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, ending as it has, in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to much speculation as to her probable successor of the Spanish throne.

The loss of life by the late earthquakes in South America, amounts to forty thousand. On the heels of the earthquake famine is now claiming its victims.

The last Radical wire-pulling and electioneering dodge is this: to send from Baltimore to Pennsylvania several thousand voters for use in the coming election. The information comes from the Baltimore custom-house, and is reliable.

## Labor and Taxes.

While the National Labor Congress was assembling in New York, the National Banks were said to be pouring money into Pennsylvania in aid of the radicals. The Congress of Laborers at Chicago affirmed the doctrine of equal taxation; the Congress of Radicals at Chicago resolved in favor of moneyed monopoly. The "letter on the finances," from the proceedings of the Labor Congress at New York, has the following declaration:

"Turn to the other side of the situation, and we behold non-producing capitalists—bankers and bondholders—dwelling in the palatial residences of the land, and exhibiting all the evidences of Ceresus-like fortunes—each day growing richer and richer, while side by side with them the industrious working classes, who obey the divine decree, and eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, are growing poorer and poorer. Those who sow do not reap; while capitalists usuriously exact from labor the fruits of its toil, leaving only a pittance for subsistence; and the false theory that 'capital should own labor,' is practically realized in every community."

"The producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war debt rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled the land to produce supplies, and those who labored in the workshops to supply the material of war; while the money-kings, who furnished the so-called 'shews of war,' (and got well paid for it), and kept out of danger, are receiving exorbitant rates of interest upon their loans, and amassing princely fortunes upon the misfortunes of their fellow-countrymen."

To quote from a contemporary (the Baltimore Leader,) apply to this declaration the increase in the public debt, the reckless squandering of the public money, and the consequent increase in the burthens of taxation which ultimately fall upon the labor of the country, and it will not be hard to discover the path of political self-interest which the "letter on finances" points out. This is no matter of deceptive demagogism, and certainly not re-produced here with any such desire or design. The simple and imperishable fact is, that the national wealth has been made to run to waste in rivers of useless expenditure, to perpetuate partisan power. Having a tendency to political consolidation, the Radical party has natural affinities with privileged classes. It is sustained by sustenance drawn mainly from such sources. Its policy is to confirm to the few privileges which make burthens for the many. If the creed of Democracy is clear upon any points, it is upon the necessity—

1st. Of Taxing the Bonds of the Government.

2d. Of Paying the Bonds in lawful money.

3d. Of raising the exemption from taxation from moneyed institutions.

4th. Of throwing open to industry and products markets now closed to them by the unlawful usurpations of Congress.

5th. Of giving to the People the right of self-government.

6th. Of relieving the People of the unnecessary expense of Standing Armies and voracious Bureaus.

Nothing but the election of a Democratic President can bring about these things. The election of Grant will signify an approval by the people of the measures which produced these evils, and the election of Seymour can alone remove them. Do the people understand this?

### The Man Stanton.

A Washington letter says, "It is well known in that city that Gen. Grant has been completely subjugated by Stanton—that in the event of Grant's election to the Presidency, Stanton will be Secretary of State and the virtual chief of the administration—that the other members of the Cabinet will be mere puppets, completely under Stanton's control, and acting only by his direction. This is as well established as any future event can be."

Fortunately for the country, however, there is not much probability of Grant's election.

### Melo-Dramatic.

SCENE—Market-street, Chattanooga.

Little boy (crying)—"Please, sir, give me some money; we haven't got anything to eat at home."

Radical Bystander—"Have you a father and mother?"

Boy—"Yes; but fa-father beats mother, and he beats me, and he don't work any. He gets—gets drunk every day, and 'rahs for Grantfax and Coal-tar."

One of the most appropriate marriages that we have lately seen mentioned is that of Miss Kirk of Corinth, Mississippi, to Mr. J. Buskirk.

A newly married man of seventy-eight, in Buffalo, was grieved, but not surprised, to find his bride of eighteen had run away with his elder brother the other day.

## Deficit in the Treasury—Official Statement.

We invite attention to the official statement below, which we find in the National Intelligencer:

Various statements of Federal receipts and expenditures have heretofore been published, purporting to come from individuals or persons in office, but having no legal charge of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and no legal or official authority to give any certificates as to such books or accounts. Of course, all such statements are mere speculative theories, or conjectural estimate, and are now shown to be erroneous to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. We now publish the official statement of Alexander Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the only officer authorized by law to collect and publish such statistics. This statement, then, is exactly accurate, being taken from the books of the Treasury, and certified by the only officer charged by law with this duty. It will be perceived from this authentic statement, now published by us, that the expenditures of the Government for the last three fiscal years were as follows:

For 1865-6.....\$576,477,103 72  
For 1866-7.....392,444,291 34  
For 1867-8.....414,915,504 19

These expenditures for the last fiscal year were not actual war expenditures but were those made in time of profound peace, and in the third year after the war, and when its great incidental expenses had ceased. This statement also shows that our expenditures are increasing, having been \$22,493,312 85 greater during the last fiscal year than the year preceding. The greatest mistake in former unauthorized statements was, in omitting from expenditures authorized the sum of \$144,778,462 25, being unexpended balances of former appropriations.

The expenditures specially authorized for the current fiscal year will be \$482,059,202 23, thus showing an increase of expenditures in the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, the fourth year after the war, of \$37,145,598 04 as compared with the year preceding. Here, too, we find balances outstanding of old appropriations, July 1, 1868, \$150,417,522 77.

The receipts from all sources are then given, showing "a DEFICIENCY on the June 30th next of \$154,000,000," which can only be supplied by new taxes, or another increase of the public debt, to the extent of one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars. In his letter of March last to the Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out the approaching disaster, but his warning was unheeded by Congress. It is clear, then, that we stand on the brink of a precipice, and at the bottom of the dark abyss will be found, under the Radical policy, financial bankruptcy and national disgrace. Indeed, nothing can save us from impending ruin but an immediate change of rulers and policy. Elect one more Radical Congress, sustained by a Radical Executive, and national repudiation is inevitable. The people can change the position by a change of policy, as indicated by the elections this fall.—After that it will be too late. Great praise is due to Mr. Delmar for the prompt and able reply which he has made to the call made upon him for these statistics.

## The Murderer of Eighteen Men Lynched.

The Memphis Post gives the following particulars of the lynching of a negro desperado by a colored mob in Arkansas:

The arrest of a colored desperado, who had murdered several men, with great difficulty, at Helena, Ark, early in 1868, will be recalled by our readers. Sometime last week the villain succeeded in effecting his escape from jail. The Deputy Sheriff, with a large posse of men both white and black, started in pursuit of him, and came upon him early yesterday morning on the road, about four miles below Helena.

After finding escape impossible, and being brought to bay, he turned coolly upon the officer and his posse and discharged every barrel of his revolver into the crowd, killing the Deputy Sheriff, wounding another white man in the ankle, and two colored men, one in the shoulder and the other in the arm. His sudden turn took the posse by surprise, but they promptly returned his fire, though in the excitement without effect. As soon as he had exhausted his revolver the survivors rushed upon him in a twinkling and hung him up to the limb of a tree. On their return to the town with their dead and wounded the most intense excitement prevailed. General satisfaction is expressed that the desperado had met with such short and sudden shrift. It is understood that the murderer had declared that no man should take him alive. It is also said that he had during his lifetime killed, maimed or wounded eighteen different men.

The gold in the Treasury vaults amounts to eighty millions. Thirty millions will be required on the 1st of November to pay the interest on five-twenty's.

Calvin Shaw, town constable at Jonesboro', in this State, was shot and killed by a man named McInture, on the night of the 1st instant. Shaw had insulted the latter's wife.

A justice, better versed in law than gospel, not long since married a couple in this way: "Hold up your right hands. You solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of your office, jointly and severally, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you God. Fee \$1."

## The Department of the Cumberland.

A Washington dispatch of the 1st instant says:

General Gordon Grainger left to-day to take command of the Department of the Cumberland. He will have command of the United States troops in Tennessee during the absence of General Thomas, who is expected here tomorrow as one of the members of the Court of Inquiry in Dyer's case, which is set for Monday next. This sadly deranges the Radical plan. Brownlow in charge of the militia and Thomas commanding the United States troops, the Radicals deem Tennessee "safe," but they now say that the satisfaction felt by the "loyal people of the country" at the considerable number of soldiers sent to the Department of the Cumberland is wholly neutralized by the fact that General Grainger goes there to command.

A special to the Louisville Courier adds:

The Radicals are quite indignant that Gen. Geo. H. Thomas has been called from Tennessee to form one of the court of inquiry here in General Dyer's case. They allege that the President had a covert design in assigning him to that duty, and this they claim is confirmed by ordering General Grainger, a Democrat, to the Department, which he will command during the absence of General Thomas. Their charges are of course groundless, as the Secretary of War appointed the officers for the court of inquiry.

### A Striking Illustration.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech of great soundness and force, in showing the importance of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, and the advantages of reciprocal trade between the South and North-western States, gave the following happy illustration:

The sweetest lesson of our religion is to be found in the parable of the Prodigal Son. That son, you recollect, became tired of the best home in the world, and wandered off to seek his fortune among strangers. Seceding from the paternal roof, soon poverty and hunger came upon him, and he concluded to return. If that father, who "saw him afar off," had been a Radical, what would he have said? "There comes my rebellious son! He thinks I will let him come back upon the same terms as the rest of the boys and girls. No, no!" That father, as described to us in the parable, was not a Radical. He opened his arms and welcomed him as he saw the erring boy return, and as he stepped into that house, peace, love and happiness returned. There was a Radical in that family, though. The other boy, as soon as he saw his brother coming, commenced growling, and did not want the returning prodigal admitted. I ask you, as Christian men and citizens, do you think we can build our institutions upon the bad passions of hatred, revenge and jealousy—passions that come up from the dark caverns of hell.

### Good Seed.

We find in the Iowa Homestead a statement, by Suel Foster, Esq., of the production of two parts of the same field of wheat this season, both of which were prepared alike, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of the seed. On one portion very clean, plump, nice wheat, costing \$2 25 per bushel, was used; on the other ordinary wheat worth \$1 75 to \$1 80 per bushel was sown. The good seed averaged 23½ per acre; the poorer, 18½ bushels per acre.

Lippincott's Magazine, for October, is responsible for the following paragraph:

A hard drinking man in one of the New England States justified his conduct by quoting General Washington's example. "General Washington!" said one of his friends, "where did you ever hear he drank?" "Sparks says so in his life of him," answered the man; "he says that the General used to go into the woods to ruminate for an hour."

The greatest age ever attained in New Hampshire, by any person, whose age was positively known, was that reached by Mr. Lovewell, of Dunstable, who died at 120. William Perkins, of Newmarket, reached 116, and Robert Macklin, of Wakefield, 115. Mr. Perkins died in 1782, and Mr. Macklin in 1787. The age of Flora Stewart, who died in Londonderry recently, is not positively known, but was at least 108.

Under the caption of "What Grant's Vacation Costs," the Albany Argus of the 28th has the following:

It is said to cost the Government two hundred dollars a day to keep General Grant advised by telegraph of the operations of the War Department while the Radical party is keeping him in Galena that he may be free from the excitement of a political campaign.

Harlan and other Senators are urging Secretary Seward to have officers appointed for Wyoming Territory. They represent the citizens as requiring protection which can be properly furnished through that medium.

The Radical Rump Congress have cost the country, in the way of the Congressional expenses merely, nearly ten times as much every year as full Congresses, wherein all the States were represented, used to cost.

A New York paper says, "it is the nature of radicalism to waste money. It can't help it." It is the nature of radicalism to lie, too. It can't help that either.

## Startling Illustration of Radical Love for the Negro.

From the Mobile Register, September 28.

Let a committee of them (the negroes) wait on Griffin and ask him about a certain schooner that sailed out of this port about eighteen months since, with one hundred and fifty colored men on board, ostensibly bound to Texas, where the carpet-baggers who had charge of them told the deceived creatures that they would find work and high wages for them. Make him tell the committee what he knows about the schooner—where she cleared for and did not go—where she did go—what became of the negroes—whether any of them have been heard from in Texas—whether, in short, he does not know that they were carried to the Island of Cuba, and there sold into slavery by some of the party carpet-baggers who have now got hooks in the noses of the Radical negroes of Mobile, and are making them howl for Grant and Colfax every time they give the string a jerk—whether, knowing all this from his own investigations, Griffin did not hush the thing up, in consideration of a certain bargain with these carpet-baggers, to push on and advance his financial and political interests. These are bulky questions to put to carpet-baggers, seeing that they are daily alarming the negroes with the insinuation that their old masters intend to put them back into slavery whenever they get the power. Griffin knows all about this thing. Let the committee make him disgorge his knowledge. He is entitled to the first chance to tell about it. If he does not, somebody else will disgorge it for him. The crime is kidnapping, under the laws of the State, and piracy, punished with death, under the laws of the United States. Pumm it out of him, colored men! You had better, or perhaps it will be your lot to take the next trip to Cuba.

The man, Griffin, alluded to above is a Chicago printer, who published a little negro organ at Mobile and is considered one of the leading carpet-baggers of the State.

### Live Cattle Weighed by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.  
If less than three and more than one, multiply the superficial feet by eleven.  
If less than five feet and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.  
If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-five.  
If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.  
If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four, and in accordance with preceding table, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example: suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and in length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

### The Advantages of "Check."

"Mr. Checkwell, pray tell me how it is you've got along so well when your neighbor Solidrock scarcely boasts his salt? A nice man he, but he's as poor as a mendicant." "That's true," said Checkwell, "a very nice man is Solidrock. But you see he never pushes, never drives, never treads on anybody. Now, for my part, I think that's all fudge. Gad, I generally calculate to know everything and a little more, wherever I am. Nothing like assumption, my dear sir. Put on a face and keep it there. Just face the music if you want any music. All a mistake to wait for the world to come along and give you a helping hand. It don't deal in that style of life. If you don't blow your own trumpet, renounce me if anybody will. There's no number but No. 1, and to get it you've got to scramble and crowd and push and jump without manners or mercy. Check sir, check is a great thing. The world believes in it, whatever it says. Impudence is only confidence in another shape. Gold is a big thing, but there's a shine or so to brass, and nine people in ten think just as well of it. I calculate one man is as good as another, and a great deal better if he'll only dash ahead with might and main. Never flinch. Never take a back step. Never play second fiddle. Know no number but the first. What you call modesty don't pay at all sir. Gets trod upon and ruined, like a lady's long dress in the street. I never have anything to do with it. Great weakness, sir—great weakness."

In Milan, Italy, there is a man sixty-eight years old who married his fourth wife about a year ago, and during the last few days had his thirty-first child baptized.

Daniel Suter is under one thousand dollars bond, in Philadelphia, for calling Judge Kelly a "d—d nigger," while he was addressing an out-door meeting in that city the other evening.

It has been ascertained through the Revenue Department that only four distilleries are in operation in New York and suburbs. Last year there were seven hundred. This is the result of the law tax on whisky.